

STATE SAFETY CODE COMPARISON STUDIES



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

This booklet was prepared in the Bureau of Labor Standards, Office of Occupational Safety. Direct requests for information to the Bureau of Labor Standards, Washington, D.C. 20210, Attention Code 3-223

STATE
SAFETY
CODE
COMPARISON
STUDIES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS



FOREWORD

These code comparison studies are the product of a cooperative effort between the States and the Bureau of Labor Standards. We appreciate each State's contribution which enabled us to evaluate the requirements of that State's safety codes and to have our evaluation confirmed by the appropriate State officials.

We have incorporated with each chart an appraisal of the State's safety rulemaking activity to permit each study to be used independently. When removed from the booklet for review by different parties concerned with specific standards, each comparison is complete.

The several safety standards committees now actively reviewing and revising the standards included in this latest study will find this study very enlightening.

We believe this booklet of code comparisons will serve as a useful means of communicating information of the national posture in safety standards to all the States and to the safety standards committees and their sponsors who devote much time and effort to the development and promotion of national voluntary standards. We thank particularly those State agencies and officials who assisted our staff in making these studies.

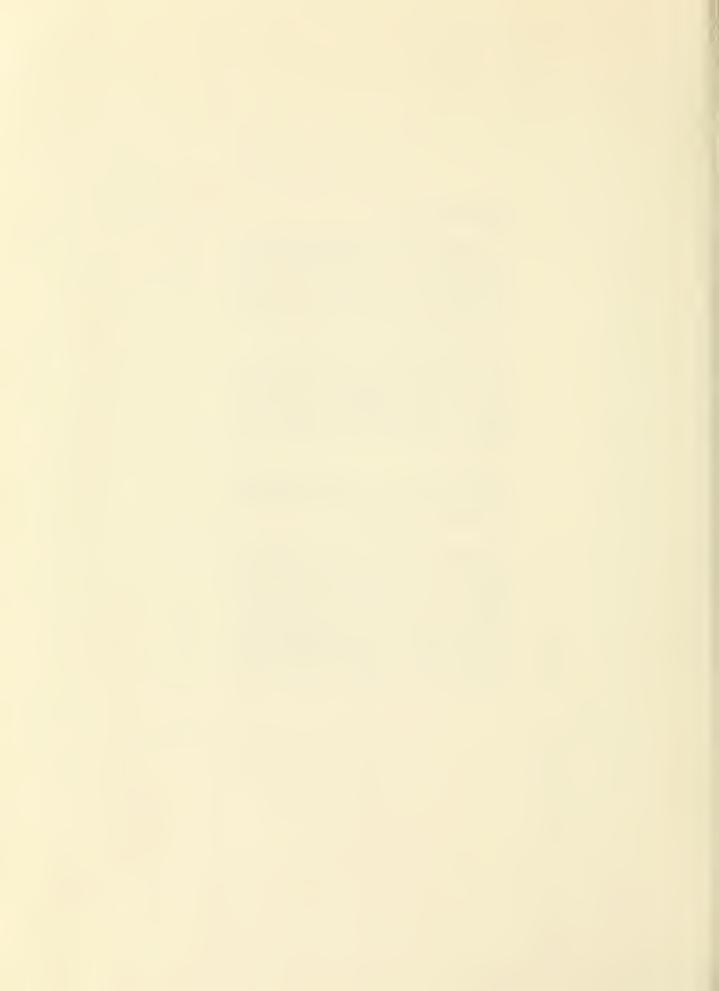


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CODE COMPARISON STUDIES BACKGROUND

The Bureau of Labor Standards' Code Comparison Studies compare applicable requirements of each State's safety laws and codes with nationally recognized standards of the United States of America Standards Institute.

Early in 1950, the Bureau initiated a preliminary study on the degrees of conformity between State safety codes and national safety standards. This came as a result of the first President's Conference on Industrial Safety in 1949 which reiterated the lack of uniformity prevalent in State codes.

In 1958 the Bureau began a more comprehensive code comparison program covering 20 codes; this was completed in 1964. At least 17 national safety standards used in the comparisons are in the process of being or have been revised.

The purpose of this impact study, covering six code comparisons, is to detail the progress made during the last 5 to 15 years in State safety rulemaking activity for selected areas and to show the degree of uniformity of the State safety codes with the nationally recognized safety standards. These six code comparison studies were started in 1965 and completed in 1967.

The comparison studies show the degree of conformity of the State requirements with those of the national voluntary standards' requirements, also the degree of uniformity among the States' regulations.



WOODWORKING MACHINERY

In 1951 a code comparison study was made of the applicable State safety regulations and the then "American Standard Safety Code for Woodworking Machinery." This study disclosed that 20 States had administratively promulgated mandatory safety regulations, and one State was using statutory provisions only. Twentyeight States had no mandatory minimum safety regulations for woodworking machinery. The degree of uniformity among State regulations for worker protection in this area was poor.

In 1961 another code comparison study was made of the applicable State safety regulations and the "American Standard Safety Code for Woodworking Machinery," ASA 01.1-1954 (R1961). At this time, 36 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia had administratively promulgated minimum mandatory safety codes, and three States were using statutory provisions only. Eleven States still did not have any safety requirements covering the hazards of woodworking machinery, and the degree of uniformity for worker protection improved insignificantly.

The impact study made in the same manner as the earlier studies now shows 40 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia have minimum safety requirements for woodworking machinery. Of the 40 States, three are still using statutory provisions only. The degree of uniformity for worker protection from the hazards of woodworking machinery has improved slightly.

In summary, over this 15-year period, 16 more States have promulgated safety codes or laws where before 1951 no requirements existed. Of these 16 States, 14 promulgated safety codes under authority delegated by the State legislature to an administrative department.

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LEGEND

Same as ar similar to standard More restrictive than standard

Less restrictive than standard

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DEFINITIONS

STATUTE - Basic law enacted by State legislation.

CODE - Provisions, promulgated by a State administrative agency, having the force and effect of law.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND LABOR STANDAROS ADMINISTRATION September 1966



COMPARISON OF STATE SAFETY CODES WITH USAS-WOODWORKING MACHINERY, 01.1-1954 (R1961) COOPERAGE MACHINERY SANDERS VENEED MACHINERY MISC. CRANES, LOG TROLLEYS, ETC DRAG SAWS SHEET OF 2 SHEETS 3 0.2 5.1.1 STATE ALABAMA CODE ALASKA CORE ARIZONA CORE APKANSAS CODE CALIFORNIA CODE COLORADO CODE CODE CONNECTICUT DELAWARE Code FLORIDA CODE GEORGIA CODE CODE HAWAII IDAHO CODE CODE HUNOIS INDIANA CODE IOWA STATUTE KANSAS STATUTE CODE KENTUCKY LOUISIANA MAINE CODE MARYLAND MASSACHUSETTS CODE MICHIGAN MINNESOTA CODE MISSISSIPPI MISSOURI STATUTE MONTANA CODE NEBRASKA CODE NEVADA CODE NEW HAMPSHIRE CODE NEW JERSEY CODE NEW MEXICO NEW YORK CODE NORTH CAROLINA CODE NORTH DAKOTA CODE 10 OHIO CODE OKLANOMA CODE OREGON CODE PENNSYLVANIA CODE RHOOF ISLAND CODE SOUTH CAROLINA SOUTH DAKOTA TENNESSEE CODE UTAH CODE VERMONT CODE VIRGINIA WASHINGTON CODE WEST VIRGINIA CODE WISCONSIN WYOMING DIST. OF COLUMBIA PUERTO KICO CODE

CENERAL NOTES

On August 24, 1966, the American Standards Association was reconstituted as the United States of America Standards Institute. Standards approved as American Standards are now designated USA Standards. There is no change in their index identification or technical content.

The charts in this series are intended to show a comparison of State laws with applicable provisions of the standards of the United States of America Standards Institute. The charts do not attempt to evaluate the State enforcement procedures or to weigh the importance of specific prostate enforcement procedures or to weight the importance of specific pro-visions. The charts should be considered only as one of a number of means of evaluating the State program for protection of workers in the area covered by the State law.

SPECIFIC NOTES

1 The Department of Industrial Relations otherwise recommends the American Standards Association's "American Standard Safety Code for Woodworking Plants," ASA 01.

²One of the applicable laws is restricted to logging and sawmills.

³ The applicable law (or one such law) is restricted to construction.

⁴ One of the applicable laws is restricted to woodworking plants. Rule 1 of the Basic Safety Manual (effective June 8, 1959) states, in part, that "Michinery, tools, or other devices not covered by those codes (safety codes of the State of Arkansas) shall be safeguarded in accordance with the applicable provisions of the 'American Standards Association Safety Code applying thereto.' **

5 The Industrial Commission by Resolution, dated May 26, 1958, continued in effect ceitain codes of the American Standards Association that the Commission had approved as Safety Codes on April 4, 1950. Whether or not this Resolution has the force of law has not been determined

⁶ The Labor Department on August 15, 1961, adopted and issued as reg-ulations to apply in all places of employment with the force and effect of law, the American Standard "Safety Code for Woodworking Machinery," ASA 01.1-1954 (R1961).

Rule 60 of the Commissioner of Labor, made pursuant to Section \$4-122(d) of the Georgia statute, states that operations and equipment, not covered by other rules, shall be governed by codes of the American Standards Association.

8 The Commissioner of Labor states: "Section 44-636 and 44-637 of the Kansas Statutes, 1949, is interpreted by the office of the Attorney General to provide authority to the Kansas Department of Labor to require recognized standards for industrial safety and health. The Kansas Department of Labor administratively adopted . . . all ASA Standards as a minimum requirement for industrial safety and health."

⁹ The Department of Labor and Industry on June 1, 1965, adopted and issued as regulations to apply in all places of employment with the force and effect of law, the American Standard "Safety Code for Woodworking Machinery," ASA 01.1-1954 (R1961).

10 Rule 1 of General Rules, North Dakota Industrial Safety Code (adopted July 1, 1960), provides that no machine, tool, or other device shall be used which does not comply with the applicable safety code of the American Standards Association.

 11 One of the applicable laws is restricted to sawmills and woodworking

LEGEND

Some as ar similar to standard

More restrictive than standard Less restrictive than standard

No statute or code

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION September 1966

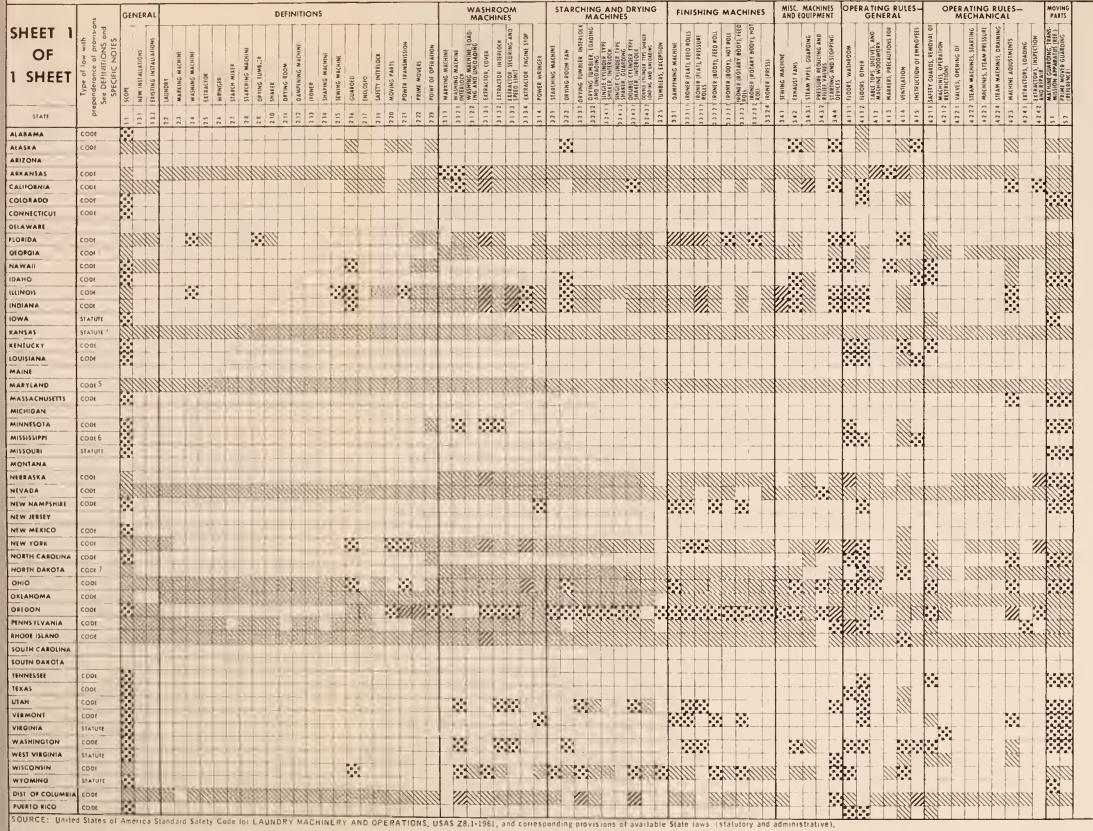


LAUNDRY MACHINERY

The first code comparison for laundry machinery and operations was made in 1962, using the "Amorican Standard Safety Code for Laundry Machinery and Operations," ASA Z.1-1961, and applicable State safety requirements. Thirty-six States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia had administratively promulgated minimum safety codes, and six States were using statutory provisions only for these hazards. The uniformity for worker protection was poor for laundry machinery and operation hazards.

The impact study indicated that there had been only a slight improvement in the States' safety rulemaking offorts for laundry machinery and operations. Eight States still did not have laws or codes requiring some type of safety measures for laundry machinery and operations. Little improvement in the degree of uniformity for worker protection has been achieved.

COMPARISON OF STATE SAFETY CODES WITH USAS-LAUNDRY MACHINERY AND OPERATIONS, Z8.1—1961



GENERAL NOTES

On August 24, 1966, the American Standards Association was reconstituted as the United States of America Standards Institute. Standards approved as American Standards are now designated USA Standards. There is no change in their index identification or technical

The charts in this series are intended to show a comparison of State laws with applicable provisions of the standards of the United States of America Standards Institute. The chaits do not attempt to evaluate the State enforcement procedures or to weigh the importance of specific provisions. The charts should be considered only as one of a number of means of evaluating the State program for protection of workers in the area covered by the State law.

SPECIFIC NOTES

- $^{
 m l}$ The Department of Industrial Relations otherwise recommends the American Standards Association's "American Standard Safety Code for Laundry Machinery and Operations."
- 2 Rule 1 of the Basic Safety Manual (effective June 8, 1959) states, in part, that "Machinery, tools, or other devices not covered by those codes (safety codes of the State of Arkansas) shall be safeguaided in accordance with the applicable provisions of the 'American Standards Association Safety Code applying thereto.'
- Rule 60 of the Commissioner of Labor, made pursuant to Section 54-122(d) of the Georgia Statute, states that operations and equipment, not covered by other rules, shall be governed by codes of the American Standards Association.
- ⁴ The Commissioner of Labor states "Section 44-636 and 44-637 of the Kansas Statutes, 1949, is interpreted by the office of the Attorney General to provide authority to the Kansas Department of Labor to require recognized standards for industrial safety and health. The Kansas Department of Labor administratively adopted . . . all ASA Standards as a minimum requirement for industrial safety and health."
- 5 The Department of Labor and Industry on June 1, 1965, adopted and issued as regulations to apply in all places of employment with the force and effect of law, the American Standard "Safety Code for Laundry Machinery and Operations," ASA Z8.1-1961.
- ⁶ The scope of the Regulation titled "Regulation. Sanitation and Safety of Industrial Establishments," promulgated by the Mississippl Board of Health, effective June 23, 1954, states that "... the responsibilities for compliance with the provisions of these regulations shall rest with the owner, superintendent or manager."
- Rule 1 of General Rules, North Dakota General Safety Code (adopted July 1, 1960), provides that no machine, tool, or other device shall be used which does not comply with the applicable safety code of the American Standards Association.

LEGEND

Same as ar similar to standard More restrictive than standard

Less restrictive than standard

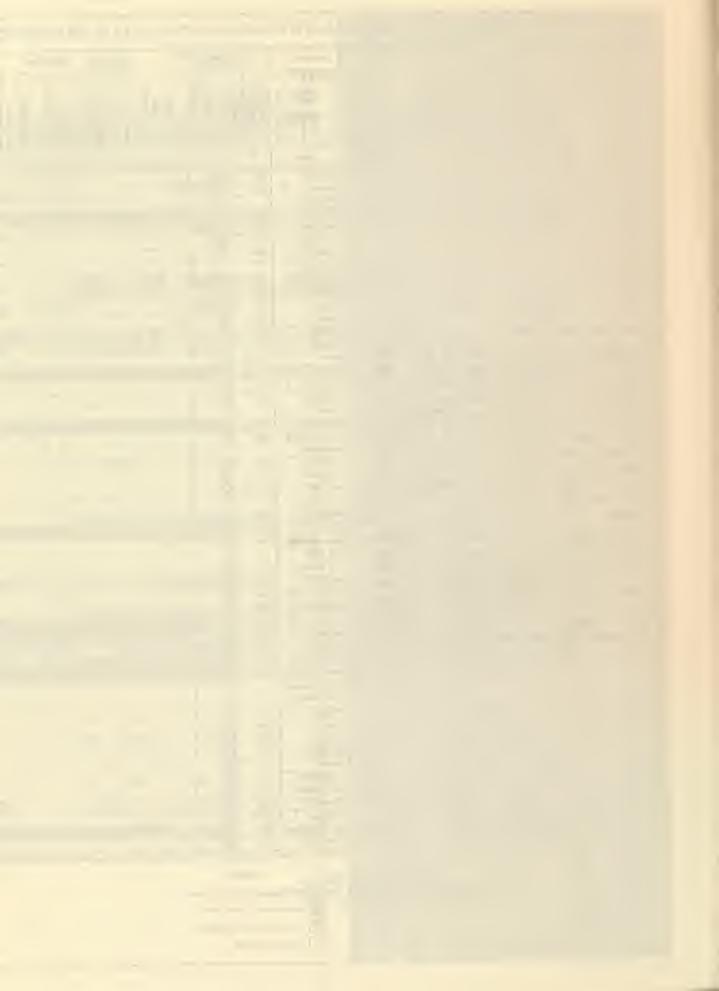
No statute or cade

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION SEPTEMBER 1966

DEFINITIONS

STATUTE—Basic low enacted by

CODE -- Provisions, promulgated by a State administrative agency having the force and effect of law



WINDOW CLEANING

The initial code comparison study between the "American Safety Code for Window Cleaning," ASA A39.1-1959 and the applicable State safety regulations was made in 1963. At that time 24 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia had mandatory safety codes for window cleaning, and only two States were still using statutery previsiens. This left 24 States which had no minimum mandatory safety regulrements for the hazards of window cleaning. The uniformity for worker protection under the laws of the States was poor.

The impact study shows a small improvement. Now 23 States lack some type of safety requirement for window cleaning. There is appreciable change in the degree of uniformity for worker protection,

COMPARISON OF STATE SAFETY CODES WITH USAS-WINDOW CLEANING, A39.1-1959 BOATSWAINS' CHAIR LAGGERS SHEET OF SHEET ALABAMA ALASEA ABIZONA APEANSAS CAUPOINIA COLORADO DELAWARE DIOTGIA LUNOIS EANSAS 00000 OUISIANA MARYLAND MASSACHUSETTS MINNESOTA MISSISSIPPI MISSOURI MONTANA APERBRAYA MIVADA NEW HAMPSHIRE NEW JERSEY NEW MEXICO. NEW YORK HORIH DAKOTA OKLANOMA OREGON SHODE ISLAND SOUTH DAKOTA SENNISSIE UTAN VERMONT VIRGINIA MASHINGTON WIST VIRGINIA : IIIII: WTOMING DIST OF COLUMBIA COOL : "The SHARKERIA". LEGENU DEFINITIONS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR STATUTE -- Boxic Ion enocled by State legislation WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION April 1967 CODE - Provisions, promulgored by a State administrative agency having the force and effect at law SPECIFIC NOTES Ne striute or code The United States of America Standard, for the purposes of this compari-The Commissioner of Labor states, "Section 44-636 and 44-637 of the son, is constitued to apply only to window cleaning as building meintennance after the building has been fuined over to the owners for occupancy. Kansas Statutes, 1949, is interpreted by the office of the Attoiney General to provide authority to the Kansas Department of Labor to require GENERAL NOTES recognized standards for Industrial safety and health. The Konsas Department of Labor administratively adopted . . . all ASA Standards as a On August 24, 1966, the American Standards Association was reconstituted The Depailment of Industrial Relations recommends the American Stand-

as the United States of America Standards Institute. Standards approved as American Standards are now designated USA Standards. There is no change in their index identification or technical content

The chaits in this series are intended to show a comparison of State laws with applicable provisions of the standards of the United States of America Standards Institute. The chaits do not attempt to evaluate the State enforcement procedures or to weigh the importance of specific provisions. The charts should be considered only as one of a number of means of evaluating the State program for protection of workers in the prea covered by the State Ian.

ards Association's "Safety Code for Window Cleaning," ASA A39

Rule 1 of the Basic Safety Manual (effective June 8, 1959) states, in part, that "Machinery, tools, or other devices not covered by those codes (safety codes of the State of Arkansas) shall be safeguarded in accordance with the applicable provisions of the "American Standards Association Safety Code applying thereto."

Rule 60 of the Commissioner of Labor, made pursuant to Section 54-122/d) of the Georgia statute, states that operations and equipment, not covered by other rules, shall be governed by codes of the American Standards As-

The Department of Labor recommends the American Standards Associa tion's "Safety Code for Window Cleaning," A39.1 - 1959

The Department of Labor and Industry on June 1,1965, adopted and insued as logulations to apply in all places of employment with the force and effect of law, the American Standard Safety Code for Window Clean

Rule 1 of General Rules, North Dakota Industrial Safety Code (adopte July 1, 1960), provides that no machine, tool, or other device shall bused which does not comply with the applicable safely code of the Ame



MECHANICAL POWER-TRANSMISSION APPARATUS

The first study of this area covered by the "American Standard Safety Code for Mechanical Power-Transmission Apparatus," ASA B15.1-1958, and the applicable State safety regulations was completed in 1960. This study showed 31 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia had mandatory minimum safety codes, and 10 States were using statutory provisions only to cover the hazards of this equipment. The degree of uniformity for worker protection among the States was fair, however 10 States had no mandatory minimum safety requirements for these hazards.

The impact study showed no change in the number of States with some type of minimum mandatory safety requirements for protection against the hazards of mechanical power transmission apparatus. There was a slight improvement in the degree of uniformity for worker protection among the State requirements.

COMPARISON OF STATE SAFETY CODES WITH USAS-MECHANICAL POWER-TRANSMISSION APPARATUS B15.1-1958

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No statute or code

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION APRIL 1967

DEFINITIONS

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CDDE - Provincent, promulgated by a State administrative egency, having the force and effect of law



TEXTILE SAFETY

The first textile code comparison study was made in 1962. At that time 37 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia had administratively promulgated safety regulations, and eight States were still using statutory provisions only for the textile industry. The degree of uniformity for worker protection under the States' requirements was almost nonexistent.

The impact study showed almost no change in this area over the 5-year period with only one State making any changes to its rules during this time.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

August 1967

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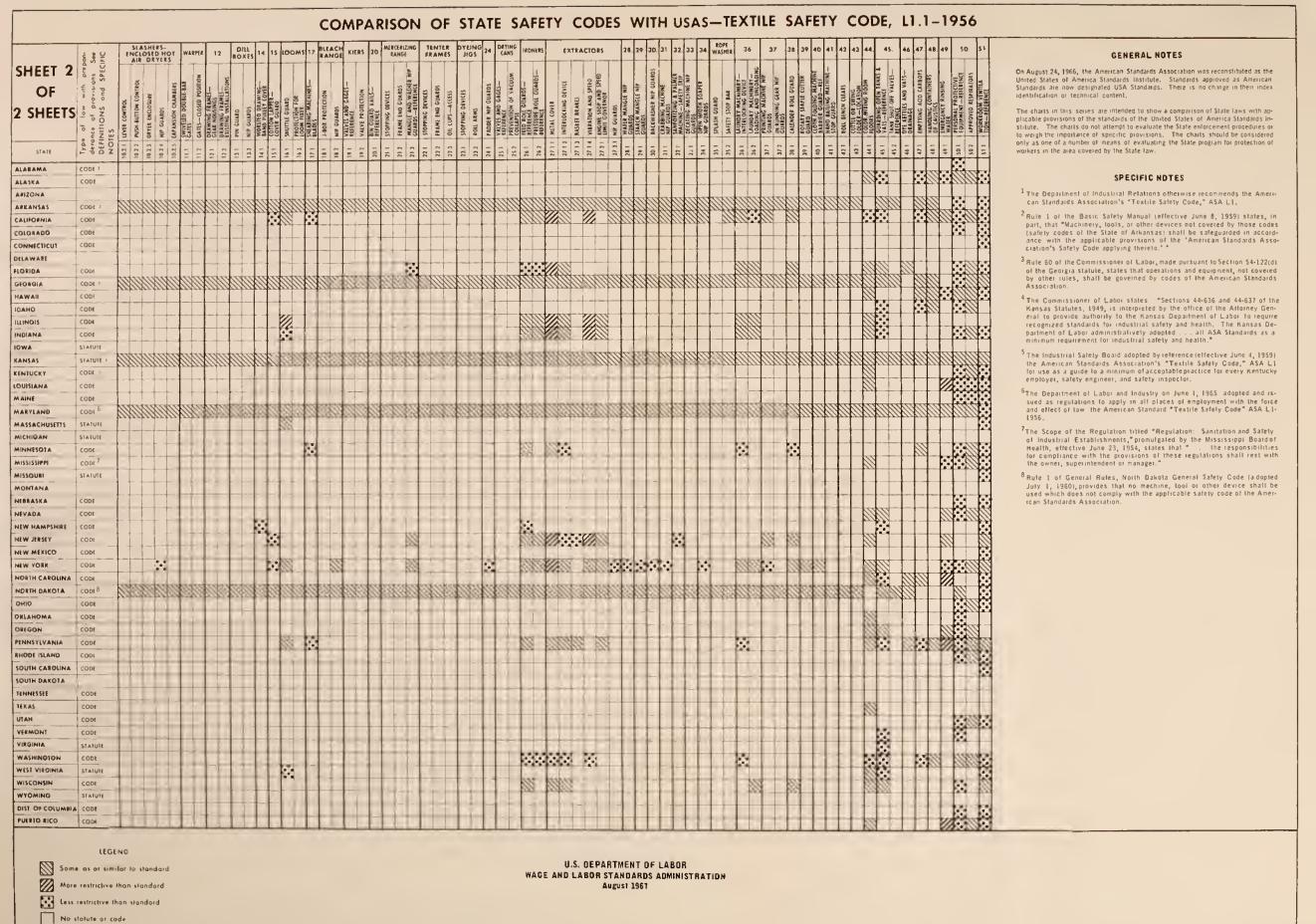
More restrictive than standard

Less restrictive than standard No statute or code

STATUTE -- Basic law enacted by

CODE - Pravisions, promulgated by a State administrative agency, having the force and effect of law







ABRASIVE WHEELS

The first code comparison study for abrasive wheels using the then current "American Standard Safety Code for the Use, Care, and Protection of Abrasive Wheels," ASA B7.1-1947, and the applicable State safety laws and codes was completed in 1953. At that time, 20 States had administratively promulgated safety codes and one State used only statutory provisions to cover these hazards. Twenty-seven States had no mandatory safety requirements for abrasive wheels. Little, if any, uniformity was found for worker protection among the State requirements.

In 1961 the second study was made, using the 1956 revision of the abrasive wheel safety standard. Thirty-one States now had administratively promulgated minimum mandatory safety codes, and five States were using statutory provisions only to cover abrasive wheel hazards. Fourteen States still did not have any mandatory minimum safety requirements for abrasive wheels. The degree of uniformity of worker protection improved slightly.

The impact study which is the culmination of these particular studies shows some further improvement in State safety requirements. The impact study used the latest revision of the abrasive wheel safety standard (USAS B7.1-1964) as a basis for this comparison. Thirtytwo States now have administratively promulgated minimum mandatory safety code requirements; and one State is still using statutory provisions. The advisory exhaust ventilation provisions in the standard was not included in this evaluation. With the exclusion of these provisions, there are now 17 States and Puerto Rico that have no mandatory minimum requirements for abrasive wheel hazards.

In summary, over this period of 14 years. an increase of 12 States now administratively sive wheel hazards,

COMPARISON OF STATE SAFETY CODES WITH USAS-THE USE, CARE, AND PROTECTION OF ABRASIVE WHEELS B7.1-1964 GENERAL MACHINE CONDITIONS SAFETY CUARDS FLANGES SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS SHEET 1 2 SHEETS CODE CONNECTICUT MASSACHUSETTS NEW NAMPSHIRE NEW JERSEY NEW MEXICO NORTH CARDLINA NORTH DAKDTA PENNSYLVANIA RHODE ISLAND SOUTH CAROLINA SOUTH DAKOTA TENNESSEE WASHINGTON WEST VIRGINIA WISCONSIN

promulgate minimum safety codes for abrasive wheel hazards which did not do so before 1953. In this time, the degree of uniformity for worker protection emong the various State safety requirements has improved very little for abra-

Same as or similar to standard Less restrictive than standard More restrictive than standard No statute or code

OF

ALABAMA

ARKANSAS

CALIFORNIA

COLDRADO

DELAWARE FLORIDA

GEORGIA

HAWRII

DAHO ILLINOIS

INDIANA

KANSAS

KENTUCKY

LOUISIANA

MARYLAND

MICHIBAN

MINNESOTA

MISSISSIPPI MISSDURI

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NEBRASKA NEVADA

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TEXAS

UTAH

VERMONT

VIRGINIA

WYOMING

DIST OF COLUMBIA

PUERTO RICO

BAINE

ALASKA ARIZONA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION AUGUST 1967

GEFINITIONS

STATUTE - Basic law enacted by State legislation CODE · Provisions, promutgated by a State administrative agency, having the force and affect of tay For SPECIFIC and GENERAL NOTES see



COMPARISON OF STATE SAFETY CODES WITH USAS-THE USE, CARE, AND PROTECTION OF ABRASIVE WHEELS, B7.1-1964

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GENERAL NOTES

stituted as the United States of America Standards Institute. Standards approved as American Standards are now designated USA Standards. There is no change in their index identification of Technical content.

The charts in this series are intended to show a comparison of State laws with applicable provisions of the standards of the United States of America Standards institute. The charts do not attempt to evaluate the State enforcement procedures or to weigh the importance of specific provisions. The charts should be considered only as one of a number of means of evaluating the State program for protection of workers in the area covered by the State law.

SPECIFIC NOTES

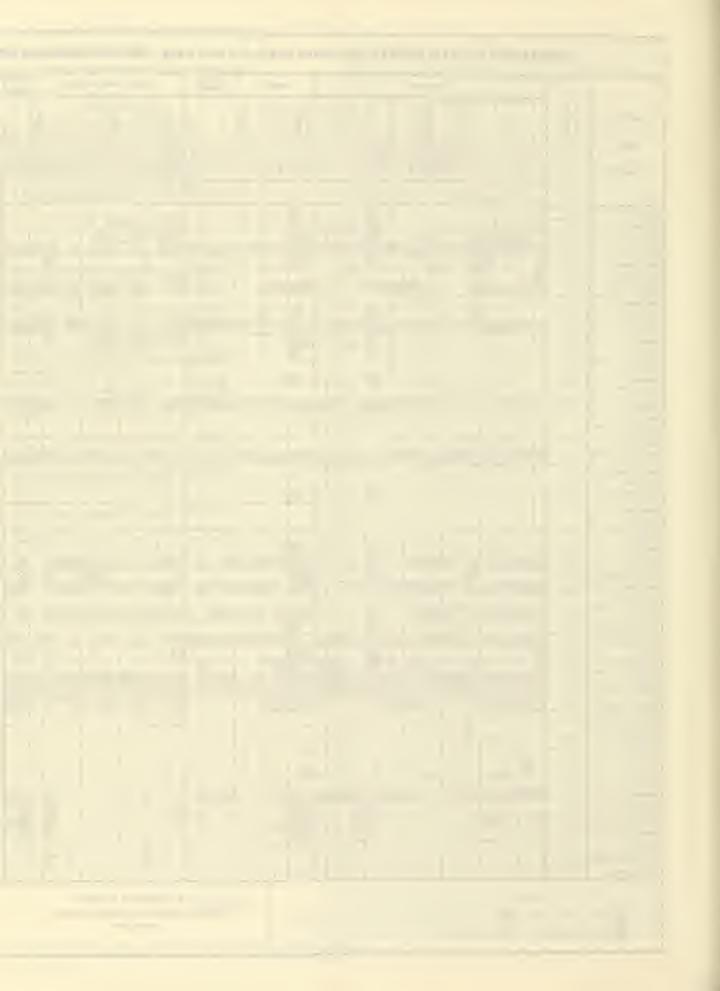
- The applicable law (or one such law) is restricted to construction.
- Rule 1 of the Basic Salety Manual (effective June 8, 1959) stales, in part, that "Machinery, tools, or other devices not covered by those codes (safely codes of the State of Arkansas) shall be safeguarded in accordance with the applicable provisions of the "American Standards Association Safely Code applying thereto". This rule is interpreted by the Commissioner of Labor as applying to the latest USASI slandard
- ³The Industrial Commission by Resolution, dated May 26, 1958, continued in effect certain codes of the American Standards Association that the Commission had approved as Salety Codes on April 4, 1950. Whether or not this Resolution has the force of law has not been determined.
- ¹Rufe 60 of the Commissioner of Labor, made pursuant to Section S4-122(d) of the Georgia statute, states that operations and equipment, not covered by other rules, shall be governed by codes of the American Standard's Association. It is interpreted by the Commissioner of Labor as applying to the fatest USAS) standard
- ⁵ The Commissioner of Labor states "Section 44-636 and 44-637 of the Kansas Statutes, 1949, is interpreted by the office of the Attorney General to provide authority to the Kansas Department of Labor to require recognized standards for industrial safety and health. The Kansas Department of Labor daministratively adopted , this ASA Standard as a minimum requirement for industrial safety and health."
- ⁶The Department of Labor and Industry on June 1, 1965 adopted and issued as regulations to apply in all places of employment with the force and effect of law the United States Standard "Salety Code for The Use, Care and Protection of Atrasive Wheels,"
- ¹ Rule I of General Rules, North Dakota General Salety Code (adopted July 1, 1960) provides that no machine, foot, or other device shall be used which does not comply with with the applicable safety code of the American Standards Association.
- ⁶ The Department of Labor and Industry on July 17, 1965, adopted and issued as regulatrons with the force and effect of law. The "United States of America Standard Safety Code for the Use, Care and Protection of Abrasive Wheels," USAS 87 1-1964
- ⁹ The Minimum Wage and Industrial Salety Board uses approved United States of America Standards Institute's safety codes as guides to correct hazards and hazardous conditions

Same as or similar to standard Less restrictive than standard

More restrictive than standard No statute or code

US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION AUGUST 1967

See Sheet No. 1 for DEFINITIONS







U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION **BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS** WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

THIRD CLASS MAIL

